ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, LADIES, GENTLEMES AND CHILDREN, calve and specior variety of the above goods, or which the same qualities can be purebased in found of Hosiery and Under Garment Manufact No. 5sl Bananway. Opposite Metropoliten Hotel and Niblo's G

FAUTION.—All persons making using or selling rate Macuryes, who wish to sould the consequences of the law, if it well to see my advertisement in the machinery column, in-SEWING MACHINES.—The combination of Needle site in Sewing Machines has been declared public property, sion of the Hen Charles Meson, Commissioner of Pasotals has this invention was mode by Water Hunt, in IIII and as been given to the public. The extertions of Eliza fove, his senciates are now at an end. Copies of this dec. in wan reals at any of the offices of I. M. Statefa & Co. SEWING MACHINES.-The best Sewing Ma all varieties are found at Groven Barra & Co.'s, No. 45 it way. Their improved Shuttle Machine, at the low price of are an important wonder. These muchines are all licensed to the original clowe patient, and five from controversy.

FARRANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.-Long known, seted, always right—the acknowledged standard.
FAIRCANES & Co., No. 53 Water-st. PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.-HORACE WA-TERS, No. 333 Breedway is exchaive agent for T. Gibert & C. Plence, with or without the Æelian; Hallet & Cametria's Fland. J. Chickertog's Plance, Gibert's Ecocloir Flance, and Horses W. Leew's Plance, Br. M. W. Smittle Melodeana, Goodwin & E. winte Meriodeana. Mr. Waters has also on hand Flance of eight with different makers, and Melodeana of every weight and finish. Mor and Mesic Merchandies of every weight and folial. Mor and Mesic Merchandies of every weight and of padity he or to can be found elsewhere. His notice being semall profile and quite saics, his iconscress eteck is commandly and rapidly seiling.

MADAME THILLON, AT NULO'S, is the personification of Grees, Beauty and Eleganes; and so are the Gallers. Slippors Tyes, and Tellet Slippors, a. Miller's, in Canaiss. One draws crowds at Nikley, the other draws crowds at Miller's. Madame poursent her notes, Miller takes in the notes. All come away designed, determined to go again to Nikle's and to J. B. Miller & Co's., 134 Canabet.

ALBIET H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Semi-Weekly Aucrica Salk of Stocks and Boxos Pais D. S. a. III o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his accertisement in another column. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION LIQUID HAIR DYE .-

This superb article is deservedly held high in the estimation of an in-lelligrat public. Its sales are doubling from day to day. It saver fails to give the most ample estifaction t. those who use it. Sold wholes is and retail and applied at No. 6 Astor House. WIGS AND TOUPEES. -BACTHELOR of No. 233 Broad-

Ly, is presed to sunctance another beautiful improvement in the Lambin ture of these articles. This improvement is applied to Lazing's set OFATLAMEN'S HERE WORK, and is decidedly the most perfect in freche of nature ever yet discovered. FEVER AND AGUE. -Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STANFORD MIXTURE, for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagre fiver. This remedy offects a positive cure without quinine or a remin said by the proprietom, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 98 Broadway Kow York, and Druggists generally.

New-Dork Duily Cribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House amendment to the bill removing obstructions to the navigation of Cape Fear River was concurred in. Messrs. SEW-ARD, SUMNER and ROCKWPLL presented petitions in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Houston of Texas, made a few remarks commenting severely on the conduct of Commodore E. W. Moore, and charging him with withholding moneys from the widow and orphans of one Mr. Wilbur. A resolution ordering the printing of another edition of the Cenous Compendium, was passed. A bill making an appropriation of \$600,000 toward the erection of a new building for the Executive Departments was discuased, and further consideration postponed until to-day. The consideration of the Homestead bill was then resumed, the question pending being on Me. CLAYTON'S amendment giving money to the moneyless. Mr. SEWARD made a speech in favor of the bill and against the discrimination against foreigners, when the further consideration of the bill was pastponed, and after a short Executive session the Senate The House of Representatives considered the bill

posling a law allowing a discount of 50 per cent. on wepapers and periodicals when prepaid. After a tef discussion, and without taking any action on the Il. the House went into Committee on the River and Harbor bill. Various amendments were discussed after which, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Pending the question on an smendment, the House adjourned.

The Asia brings nothing more decisive from Europe. The Eussians are retreating from the Principalities. and the Austrians are about to enter, Lord John Russell said in the House of Commons that if the Russians bad not withdrawn, the Austrians were bound by the late treaty with the Porte, to march in and drive them out. This, however, looks doubtful. Gen. Schilders is dead, and Prince Menchikoff has been appointed to command the army in conjunction kiewitch. The Russians are not only withdrawing to the Pruth, but are making preparations in the Crimea, as if for a defensive war. On the other hand the allies seem to be preparing to attack them there. In Circassia the mountaineers actually have possession of the Gates of the Caucasus, and Woronzeff is cut off from communicating with Russia by that route. The Turks are about to advance on Tiflis in conjunction with Shamyl. Persia has declared herself neutral. The Greek insurrection is completely put down the last of its leaders having surrendered. miral Napier has concentrated his forces before Cronstadt, and the English hope he will do something. There has been no change in the British Ministry, ow ing, sa we hear, to private arrangements made with members of the House of Commons. An interesting Alaenssion has taken place in the House of Lords, on The bill allowing the Capadians to elect their Legislaalive Council or Senate. Lord Derby opposed it as an innevation on monarchical institutions, but it was passed nevertheless. The reciprocity has also been disc and in Parliament. Lord Derby said that the folonial Legislatures having the right to accept or seject that treaty, were superior to Parliament itself. which could not even learn about a treaty till after it had been ratified. An Italian named Cara has written from New-York to Parma, to say that he killed the Duke of Parma, by way of vengeance for certain insults; accordingly three other persons under arrest on surpicion, have been discharged.

Consols closed at 94; cotton is slightly improved; and breadstuffs are somewhat lower.

The Hard Shell Democratic State Convention which met at Syracuse yesterday, unanimously nominated GREENE C. BRONSON for Governor: ELUAH FORD for Lieutenant-Governor: CLARK BURNHAM for Canal Commissioner, and ABRAM VERNAN of Livingston, for State Prison Inspector. Judge BROKSON's letter declining the nomination will be found under the telegraph head.

The New-Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday afternoon passed the Liquor Bill by a vote of 155 to 106.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD AND PROTECTION. We return once more to this subject, being desirous to enable our readers to form a correct judgment on the fraud practiced by the pro-slavery and British free trade journals in claiming for their system the results of discoveries whose consequences have been directly the reverse of those anticipated by them-

selves when their tariff became the law of the land. Whatever tends to produce increased variety in the demands for labor, tends of course to produce ingreated competition for the services of the laborer, 1 to increase his reward. Of the truth of this proposition Gen. Jackson showed himself perfectly convinced when, almost thirty years since, he urged Do vast advantage that would result to the farmers from the adoption of a policy that would in rease, by s few hundred thousands, our mining and manufacturing population, and diminish to the same extent the number of persons engaged in agriculture. Nov. In 1853, the import of gold into France exceeded the

the pro-clavery and British free tende advocates of our day. Mr. Walker assured Congress that we were, and by right should continue to be, an agricultural people; and in this he only repeated the teachings of the men of Manchester who had crucked the manufactures of India and Ireland, and englaved | Lest paper in our principal cities. all that portion of the people of those countries that had excepted destruction by famine and postilence.

The discovery of the gold fields of California produced diversification of employment. It drafted hundreds of thousands of people from agriculture and manufacturing to set them at work in the mines. and thus diminished the supply of labor to be employed in those pursuits, and the necessary consequence of this was an increase in the reward of laborers generally. The farmer found his increase in an advance in the price of food, the miner in that of his coal, the fernace man in that of his iron, and the manufacturer in that of his cloth. Precisely the same effect, however, so far as regarded the demand for, and the reward of, labor, would have resulted from the opening of new coal and iron mines, new furnaces and rolling mills, or new mills for the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloth; and had the same amount of labor and capital been applied in those directions, that has been applied to building up California, the improvement in the condition of the people would have been thrice greater than it has been, because the commodities produced by labor so applied would have been thrice greater in amount. What has been seen, however, is quite sufficient to prove the adventage of diversification of employments, and to prove the error of Mr. Walker and the rest of the pro-slavery school, North and South, in adopting the British free trate doctrine that the wheat and the cottor should be raised on one side of the Atlantic and converted into cloth on the other.

In both countries the same error is committed, and in both the discovery of the new gold fields has tended to its correction. The policy of the free trade school in the one tends to drive the whole people into factories, and in the other to drive them to agriculture. California produced an increased variety in the demand for the labor of this country, and Australia rendered the same service to England; and the neces sary consequence was an advance in laborers' wages, and in the prices of coal, iron, cloth and all other commodities, and an advance consequently in the duties payable on them under the ad valorem system, while the great demand for ships for the performance of long voyages caused a great increase of freights; and the two thus combined to give to the manufacturer the protection that was denied to him by the pro-slavery school, that grants millions upon millions of dollars for the purchase of slave territory, yet refuses the northern farmer even the most trivial grant for the improvement of the rivers and the formation of the harbors required for giving value to his labor and his

The tariff of 1846 tended in one direction-toward the closing of mills and furnaces, the limitation of the sphere of our activity to agriculture, and the diminution of the reward of labor. The gold discoveries tended in the opposite direction-toward the correction of the tariff blunder of '46, and hence it is that we have had a long delay in the settlement of the account between the men who would protect the free American laborer, and those who would sacrifice him in order to premote the supposed interests of the men who held that the true mode of maintaining ropublican institutions is to reduce "the hireling laborer" of the North to the condition of the chattel-slave of the South, rendering hinf a thing to be bought and sold like cattle in the market. The day of that settlement, is however, approaching, and that such is the case is proved by all the occurrences of the day, however little the pro-slavery free traders may feel disposed to admit the fact.

The natural effect of an increase in the facility of producing any commodity is a reduction of its price. fold is now obtained with a facility heretofore unknown, little less than four hundred millions having been yielded by California and Australia since midsummer, 1849, a period of five years only; and yet the price of money has remained steadily at from ten to lifteen and eighteen per cent. per annum for more than a year past, and so continues with small reason to hope for a decline in future. The rich are thus being made richer, while the poor are being made poorer. The millionsire doubles his fortune, while the poor shop-keeper finds himself eaten up and his family driven from house and home because his profits are all, and more than all, absorbed by the usurious interest he is required to pay; and all this is taking place under circumstances that would warrant the expectation of a stendy decline in the rate of interest.

The reason of all this is simple: The pro-slavery

system of free trade is working in one direction-that of depletion-much faster than California works in the opposite one-that of repletion. We get much gold, but we keep little of it. It passes through the system but scarcely any of it remains. The banks of this City held nearly as much specie five years since as they hold at this moment, and the excess now held in all the banks of the Union over that held in June, 1849, is searcely worthy of notice in this examination of the course of operations. The Sub-Treasury does, it is true, held some twenty to thirty millions, but were its vaults opened and the gold discharged, it would all follow the seven millions now in process of being paid, and sure to go to England to look after the hundreds of millions already sent. Under such circumstances the gold does us no more good than does food to a physical body that discharges it without having first subjected it to the process of assimilation. It will be said, however, that there is more of it in circulation, and such is certainly the fact. The Sham Democracy of to-day holds with Mr. Calhonn and Mr. Buchanan that low wages would be a substitute for protection, and as low wages to the laborer tend to the advantage of the man of fixed income, who does not labor, everything is done to prevent the circulation of the cheap bank note and force the substitution of the dear gold. Every step in this direction tends to increase the burden of taxation for the payment of interest on public and private debts, and for the payment of official salaries, to the injury of the whole of the people who live by labor, whether on farms, in ships, mines, furnaces, or mills; and we need not therefore be surprised by the fact, that Sham Democracy and a hard money currency are always found traveling in company with each other. The forced substitute in various States of the gold dollar for the one dollar note, has tended only to aid the tariff of 1846 in neutralizing the benefit we might reasonably have expected to derive from the great

discoveries in California and Australia. What becomes of all the gold ! It goes first to England, but there it does not stay, because that country is engaged in an operation similar to that advocated by Mr. Walker-trying to convert her people into shopkeepers, as he tried to convert all of ours into farmers, by aid of the tariff of 1846. The gold in the Bank of England is now less by two and a half millions of pounds than it was before the receipt of the first cunce from California. Where, then, does it go! To the Continent of Europe, and to those nations that have not yet adopted the pro-slavery doctrines of the British free traders of England and America. The effect of this is seen in the low price of money in all the principal markets of the Continent compared with the high price that prevails in England and this country, and the remarkable facility with which the French Government recently contracted an in mence lean made by the people directly, and without the intervention of either the bankers or brokers.

ertheless, directly the reverse of this is taught by all export by some thirty-siz millions of dollars; sail accordingly the Bank of France recently reduced the rate of clace at from five to four per cent. while that of England raised the rate to five and a half, but even the latter contrasts strikingly with the one

The effect of the high rate in England has recently been shown in the utter annihilation of the laboring classes in their attempt to obtain an advance of wages corresponding with the advance in the price of food, and it is being shown here in a great contraction of business that must result in a large decline of the price of labor. The time for this has not yet quite prived, but it must soon come. The tendency of our present system is to produce a constant expert of the precious metals, and the greater that apert, the greater will be the tendency to a decline of prices here, while the greater will be the tendency to an advance in the prices of the countries that receive them. The quantity of food imported into England is enormous, and prices have increased to a wonderful extent in the last three years, but by this we gain little, for we have little food to sell. We buy, however, much food transformed into iron and cloth, and we have to pay for it the high prices consequent upon the vast increase in the quantity of gold now held in almost every part of the Continent. Cotton, our chief article of export, is lower in price now than it was fifteen years since, and there is no evidence as yet that it has at all profited by the discovery of California and Australia. In our trade with the world at large, we are probably losers by that discovery-the prices of the commodities we buy being advanced more than the prices of those we sell-and we are so because we will insist upon carrying out the pro-slavery doctrine, denounced by Gen. Jack son, that nature intended all the people of this country to use plows and harrows, and all those of England to drive the shuttle and blow the furnace. The protected countries of Europe now profit largely by the increased supplies of gold, and they are there producing their natural effect of rendering capital cheap and exally attainable by those who desire to use it; whereas, in those countries in which nearly all the protection that now exists is that derived from the acci dental working of the ad valorem system, capital has become so scarce as to be almost entirely unattainable except by the few whose means are supposed to place them beyond the risk of danger. The Democratic tariff of 1846 is crushing the poor Democrats, while it is rapidly building up the fortunes of the rich aris tocrats; but this might naturally be expected of all measures emenating from a party whose most prominent man new holds to the doctrine that prosperity is to result from the reduction of wages to twenty-five cents a doy.

What is the remedy required for this state of things? This is a question of vast importance to the merchants of this and other cities, and if they desire to obtain an answer to it, they cannot, we think, do better than look abroad and study the policy of those comptries in which capital is cheap, and then contrast it with our own. Germany, Belgium and France, make their own iron, and their own cloth, and therefore they obtain and retain the gold needed for the performance of these operations. Were we to do the same, the gold would stay among us, and men would then obtain leans at six or seven per cent., for which they now must pay from twelve to twenty, if not even thirty, per cent. The rich man would then not grow rich quite so fast, but the smaller operator might live, which now he can scarcely do. What we need is to make among ourselves the things of necessitythose that we must have-and if, in consequence of so doing, we find gold accumulating faster than is required, we may be quite sure that the people of Europe will send us luxuries to a sufficient extent to prevent any inconvenient accumulation of the precious metals. This, however, is directly the reverse of what is proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. As thirty per cent, duties have only caused such a drain of gold as to carry up the price of money to one and a half per cent. per month, they propose now to reduce them to twenty per cent., with a view probably of seeing if the rate cannot be carried up to two and half-and all this is to be done because the tarifi of 1816 has worked so well in producing effects directly the reverse of what were anticipated by its projector and his friends! Even as things are, the storm is bound to come, and when it does it will be found a severe one; but the late movement of the Chairman of the Ways and Means, in which he was aided and abetted by Mr. Haven, the Representative of the Buffalo District, may much auticipate the time of its arrival, and tend largely to in

crease the intensity of the pressure to be felt. It is time that our merchants should open their eves to the causes of the present pressure. They are being ground as between the upper and the nether millstone, and they are likely to be so ground until they shall make some effort to secure the adoption of measures required for keeping, a part, at least, of the gold at home, as is now the case in France and Germany, and other countries in which money continues low in price, notwithstanding the demands for

the support of the present expensive war.

TAMMANY IN A SNARL. The so-called Democratic party in this City and State seems to be in a rather discordant condition just now, and every event adds to the perplexity. The failure of the President to satisfy or even temporarily appeare either the Hard or the Soft faction, and his culiar statesmanship in other respects, has brought both sections still further on the road of doubt and political desperation. To be sure, the Softs have managed to get nearly all the offices, and they make believe that they are very jolly; but the joy is only skin deep, and the laugh is merely a convulsive action induced by monthly drafts upon the Treasury. The istest feud arises from the appointment of a new United States District Attorney. And by the way, Charles O'Conor never did a more wickedly bitter thing than when he dropped his bone of office for the fractured party to growl over. We learn that he was seen the other day, hurrying along a by street, with a bread and deep grin upon his usually passive features. evidently enjoying the dire confusion he had made.

The rumor most generally believed with regard to Mr. O'Conor s successor was that Mr. Westbrook, a member of Congress up the Hudson, would get the office as a reward for his vote for the Nebraska bill; but the Administration found it convenient not to keep Mr. Pierce's promise. So, after playing fast loose a few weeks with Westbrook, he was whistled down the wind, and Mr. Lerenzo B. Shepard, the favorite orater of Tammany Hall, a Soft of the softest species, and chief speaker and fugleman under Rynders at the only pro-Slavery Nebraska meeting held in the northern States, was for a while the favored candidate, backed, according to report, by Secretary Marcy, and considered as good as inaugurated by all his friends in the City. But when Shepard had become pretty well intoxicated with false hope, already in imagination grasping the emoluments of office, Mr. Pierce changes his mind sgain and pops John McKeon into the place-a casehardened Adamantine, and an ardent, uncompromising, untiring enemy of the Administration. This was perfect gail and wormwood to the faithful-a bitterer pill for Marcy, Shepard and Rynders than John P. Hale would have been. Consequently a rather agitated and acrimonious state of mind has prevailed in the

camp of the Softs. In consequence of this discontent, a hurried coun cil was called on Tuesday night at Tammany to consider the metter. Shapard took the Chair, but over-

come by disappointment, his courage failed him, and he resigned in favor of W. D. Kennedy. Ald. Purser opened the business by proposing a string of resolutions averring Mr. McKeon to be notoriously destitute of professional ability and standing for the and one and a half per cent, per mouth paid on the place, that he had denounced the Democratic party, sympathized with Giddings, gone in for negro suffrage, was an Abolitionist, had been expelled from the wigwam and refused a hearing in Tammany, was without party confidence and respect, and had no power to paite the Hard and Soft factions-therefore he proposed to resolve deeply to deplore his appointment, believing that it outraged the connections of the Democratic Republican party in all its divisions, was calculated to increase existing differences. and contribute seriously to impair the confidence beretofore reposed in the President and the Administration. These resolutions brought out a spirited debate. Purser defending them, in company with Fernaudo Wood-the latter patriot volunteering to pay the salaries of all the office-holders who should be dismissed for voting the censure. Purser saw in the appointment the treachery of certain officeholders-names not given. Wood testified to McKeon's sholition proclivities, and thought, or said, that the appointment would excite the indignation of the Softs and revive the contempt of the Hards. Mr. Daniel Delavan feebly opposed the resolutions: and John Cochrane contended, as he is bound to do by the terms of his office, for union and harmony-s phrase once vital but now fossil in Tammany. After a long taik the vote was called, and the resolutions adopted by 18 to 15-only about half the Committee being present, and a great number dodging the question, by getting excused on the ground of sudden attack of cholers, a sick family, or other pressing necessity. So the new District-Attorney is damned in Tammaby. With the Hards he will probably fare better, though they are much surprised by the appointment. But this is not all the trouble. It would appear that no officer can be appointed now-a-days without being immediately laid upon the Procrustean bed of a certain new party. Poor John M'Keon, we hear, is found wofully short by that ruthless standard. He is offensive to the mysterious organization; and altogether it must be said that the appointment has done as little to in rease the power of the Sham Democracy smoog the people, as to bring peace and fraternal love back into the halls of old Tammany.

CATHOLIC AND KNOW-NOTHING.

We make room in this paper for the temperate and earnest remonstrance of a Roman Catholic Professor in a Western College against the efforts now being made (as he says) to proscribe and exclude all Catho lies from public employment or station because of their Paith. His letter, we doubt not, will be widely

read and earnestly considered. We shall preclude misapprehension by stating that, while we entirely accord with him in his conclusion that Reman Catholics should not be proscribed nor in any respect subjected to political or civil disabilities because of their Faith, we choose not to be implicated in the train of argument by which he attains that conclusion. Gur ground is simply this-that "All men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inclienable rights," among which a right to a voice in choosing their rulers and to be chosen among them if found capable and worthy, are most obvious. A man may be so ignorant, so stupid, so vicious, so knavish, that he is unfit for any public trust, and so should not be chosen to any; he may be even unqual-fied to vote safely and usefully; but these are incidents of his personal character, not at all of his religious erced. If any man's religion tends to make him stolid or evil-minded, and he does not overbear that tendency, then it is our duty to vote for etter men than he is to fill all offices; but we must vote against the bad man, not assume his unfitness as an inevitable consequence of his vicious erced. We know that a rule excluding Roman Catholics from effice would have deprived our country of the services of Charles Carroll William Guston and other illustrious statesmen and patriots, and we must resist any such rule to the utmost. Let every man be judged by what he is and does, not by what he is pepularly held to believe. -But our correspondent's reasoning that the Ro-

man Catholics have never persecuted-or, at any rate, never unjustifiably, &c. &c .- is his and not ours. We only say that if either Catholics or Protestants ever did persecute or proscribe for Opinion's sake, they did flagrant wrong, and their conduct shall serve us as a warning, not an example. We see no force in the Madiai, and hope Catholic apologists will not uch lenger have to pettifog such desperate cases as that. As to the Catholics' understanding of the nature, extent and limitations of the Pope's supremacy, it is their own affair altogether, and their averment with regard to it must be taken as conclusive, if they will cally agree in it. But we can hardly be mistaken in our understanding that their public writers in this country generally maintain not merely the Pope's suemacy in spirituals, but his authority to draw the line tureen spirituals and temporals; and when that is conceded, there is very little left. Thus Brownson expressly censures as schismatic that assertion of the reserved rights of the Gallican Church, by its Bishops, under the lead of Bossuet and Louis XIV, which our correspondent cites as evidence that Catholies may and do confront the Pope. So "Joseph "ism," or the overslaughing of Papal authority in Austria and Hungary under Joseph II is the target of perpetual objurgation by the Jesuit writers in this coun-We do not pretend to know what is the true etvine of the Catholic church on this subject: we do not doubt our correspondent's sincerity in saying that he would resist a Papal invasion of this country; but suppose the Pope as Pope were to declare our Government's indifferentism as to hostile religious erreneous and infidel, and were, in his capacity of Vicar of Jesus Christ, to give this country to Louis Napoleon (as England and Ireland are said to have been given to Norman William and his descendants:) and suppose "our very dear son in Jesus Christ" were send an army here commanding submission to the mandate of the Pope " for the glory of God in the interest of Religion," we apprehend that many devout Catholics would be perplexed as to their duty in the premises. We are glad to hear that our correspondent would have no scruple as to shooting even the Pope himself if he came on such an errand: but we do not feel at all sure as to Dr. Brownson. All this, however, is matter into which we do not enter, save as it is agitated in our columns by Catholics. We wish only to be understood as according heartily in our correspondent's conclusion-that Catholics are not to be proscribed and persecuted because of their Faithwithout at all indersing the process by which he reaches that conclusion. It suffices for us that they are then, and especially our countrymen.

-And now if snybody sees fit to answer W. H. O. our columns are open to him; if more than one article is sent us, we will print the ablest, provided it be no longer than W. H. O.'s. There we think we may fairly let this subject drop.

PREEMEN IN KANSAS.

We find in The Columbian, of Cincinnati, the following letter from Mr. S. N. Wood, a Free Soiler of the right stamp, who has emigrated to Kansas. He writes from Independence, Mo., on the 27th ult.: He writes from Independence, Mo., on the 27th ult.:

"We arrived here about a week age, for the purpose of settling in Kansas, and contributing our mite to prevent Slavery cursing the the fairest part of creation. We have made one short trip over into the Indian Country, and satisfied ourselves that a man can get almost just such a bome as he pleases. I never saw richer land in my life, and it appears inextanatible. We saw among the Shawnes Indiana come of the best farms that we ever saw in

our lives. The only drawback is this Slavery question. Missentians have already flocked to this Territory by hundreds: many alayes are already in the Territory. Re on at the Methodist Mission they are heathening the bids, keep thought in the start that they would regulate the starts thought in order to Christianize the red man. A flow missionarial thought in the start that they would regulate the starts of the start that they would regulate the starts of the start that they would regulate the starts of the start that they would regulate the starts of the start that they would regulate the start period of the start that they would regulate the start period to the start that they would regulate the start start that they would regulate the start period to be born north of Mason and Divon's line. Some northern men were actually driven off; others were frightened away. All manner of lies were told, and mare peasentations made, in order to keep northern men away, septiations made, in order to keep northern men away. But now the charm is broken. A dozen families of Fost Sollers frow sheed, and have commenced a settlement open Kansas River. A meeting is called on July 8, of those friendly to making Kansas a free State. Engrants from loves, kiinosa and Indiana, are striving daily. Ten days will not pass until the cabins of at least two huntred opponents of Slavery will be in progress of construction. A tew more, and we shall be invincible. All we want is for every toethern man—every northern family, who have their minds on this Territory, to come on at once. This Slavery question, must be met and decided sore. Let Slavery once get a foot-hold and she will be hard to rout, while a proper demonstration now will scure all the slaveholders out of the Territory, and prevent more slavety from being brought here. Let me, therefore, say to one and all, who ever design coming here, to come at once; no time is to be lost; you will find every assistance to get good claims rendered to you that is possible.

We trust that every man,

the work of making Kansas a free State will heed the warning above given, and act accordingly. If Freedom is to carry off the victory in the momentous struggle now forced upon her, her sons must be prampt at the call of duty. Delay and defeat are synonymous. and the battle once lost cannot be recovered in years,

-We notice that the Emigrant Aid Society are to send out their first convoy of emigrants on the 17th inst. The party will stop at various places on the route from Boston to Buffalo to give an opportunity for persons to join them. An ample provision of tents and other necessaries has been made for the use of the settlers on their first arrival in Kansas. The cost of the journey to those going under the auspices of this Association will be very much less than the usual rates.

The Commercial Advertiser ratiocinates as follows touching the Saratoga Convention:

"As Whigs we will not commit ourselves to be guided r controled by any resolves or nominations emunating om that Convention. There can be no objection to the ouvention itself."

Very good; and it might be added that nobody with the soul of a man in him would commit himself to be controled by any Convention whatever, any further than his judgment and conscience approved its doings. Nothing is less like a man than a thorough-paced, unquestioning partisan.

DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE. THE AFFAIR OF CONSUL DILLON.

THE CASE OF MENARD. NOTHING DONE BY MR. SOULE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S VIEWS TOWARD THE U. S. AMERICAN OFFICERS RECALLED FROM EUROPE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

The affair of the Consul Dillon, at San Francisco. has been referred for settlement to Paris, where it is now under consideration. M. Sartiges, French Embassador here had demanded that the amende honorable should be made by a public and official retraction on the part of the Judge, in open Court, nd in presence of Mr. Dillon. M. Drouyn de L'huys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, demends only that when the flag of the consul is again boisted, it shall receive an official salute. The affair will seen be terminated, but it is not probable that they will receive either.

In the affair of Menard, an American citizen. drawn by conscription into the French army, to which I have already referred, the French Government has decided against the application of the American Government for his release, and he is at this moment carrying arms under the tri-color. As stated before, the French local law makes parentage the title of nationality, and it is upon this ground that they have refused to release him. Failing to find a substitute at the moment the negotiation was terminated, he was obliged to enter the service. He will perhaps remain under arms until the affair is decided one way or the other at Washington, where it has been referred for settlement.

Advices have been received from Mr. Sould up to the 23d uit. At that time not the slightest evidence had been shown by the Spanish Government of a disosition to come to an arrangement on the Cuban dificulty. No overtures whatever have been made which could be accepted by the United States Government. If the Administration had persisted in the lesign of appointing two special commissioners to visit dadrid to settle the difficulty, I am able to state positively that Mr. Soulé would have resigned immediate-

ly upon their arrival. It must be regarded as almost certain, that France will not assist Spain in a war with the United States. The remark attributed to Louis Napoleon, in the New-York papers, "that he intended to lend his aid in maintaining order in the West as well as in the East." was no doubt a canard of English origin, thrown out as an intimidation. The Emperor of France, as is well known, never upon any occasion allows himself to make a remark toward a friendly government such as that attributed to him. It said that he even sits out a whole secret cabinet meeting without having revealed a shadow of his own thoughts or opinions on the question under discussion. His studied evasion of conversation on delicate subjects of public interest, is one of the most remarkable, and perhaps valuable features in his character. He moves about x his court and among his advisers the very perfection of a gay, polite and agreeable man, so long as the common civilities and events of life are concerned only. On questions of politics, however, he is a mere damb statue. The tenor of Mr. Mason's dispatches to the Department is, that those who know Napoleon best, and hose who have the best opportunities of judging what are his opinions and those of his Cabinet, are firmly of the opinion that he is so averse to a war with the United States that nothing but a direct national quarrel between the two countries could produce such a result. These are believed to be the feelings of the French Government, aside from the fact that they are already engaged in an expensive forign war-a fact which must diminish enormously the probabilities of the truth of the statements referred to. France and the United States cannot go to war, because there is too much affection between the people of the two countries, and because France has too many European or home interests to engage All the American army and navy officers on fur-

lough in Europe, have been called home. The Secretary of War refused to grant a furlough to Lieut. Bonaparte, now in Paris; but on the application being referred to the President, it was granted on condition that he should go no further than France, and that his stay should be very limited. The Emperor, as I learn by a private letter just received, desired him to take a commission in the army in the East, with a view of creating capital for him at home, and of furthering his interests in the future. Col. Sumner, after having made a thorough personal inspection of the French army system, has just left to give a more basty inspection of the armies of Prussia and Austria, and is expected to return to the United States, according to his orders, in the mouth of August.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

No appointment for Governor of Nibraska, in place of Gen. Butler, hos yet been made, and the utmost secrety prevails in the matter. The Investigation Committee on Colt's patent com-

menced work to-day and a number of summonses were issued. A Deputy Sergeaut-at-Arms has been dispatched for witnesses from New-York and New-Jersey.

XXXIIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Wednesday, July 12, 1354.

Mr. RADGER moved to take up the Sanate bill for the improvement of Cape Fear River, which was returned from the House with an amendment. Agreed to, and the amendment concurred in.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial of the citizeus of Green Point, New-York, asking for a repeal of the Fagitive Slave act. Also a petition of the Domocratic citizem of the Same place, in the support of liberty.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from New-Hampshire, and Mr. ROCKWELL from Worcester, Mass., for the repeal of the Fagitive Slave act.

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Mr. HAMLIN reported back the House bill granting a
new register to the American-built brig Hallowell by the

new register to the American-built brig Hallowell by the name of James Rhodes. Passed.

Mr. HOUSTON called attention to two pamphlets laid upon Senators' desks, written by E. W. Moore. He then repeated his remarks upon some money transactions of the said Moore.

said Meore.

The resolution providing for the printing of fifty thousand copies of the Compendium of the Census was taken up and amended so as to compare a table showing the number of acres in each State under cultivation, and then

The bill for the completion of the Treasury building and

The bill for the completion of the Treasury building and for the War and the Navy Department was then taken up. Messrs. SEWARD, CHASE and BAYARD advocated the bill, and it was postponed until to-morrow.

The Momestead bill—as then taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON temporarily withdrew that part of his amendment which he proposed to insert in lieu of the sixth section, leaving only the pending motion to strike out the sixth section, which is as follows:

"That if any individual part of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of celestration of the patient, and shall become a citizen of the anne before the District States, and shall become a citizen of the anne before the bissumer of the patient, as made and provided for in this set, shall be issuance of the patient, as made and provided for in this set, shall be issuance of the patient, as made and provided for in this set, shall be issuance of the patient, as made and provided for in this set, shall be issued.

Mr. CHASE opposed the motion to strike out. He vindicated the justice of allowing all foreigners the right to settle upon and colitivate the soil, they becoming in due time citizens. He moved to amend the sixth section, by allowing all foreigners who may at any time come to the United States the privileges of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER followed in favor of striking out and in opposition to giving foreigners who have not become oitizens the public lands acquired by the blood and treasure of American citizens.

Mr. CLAY followed on the same side with the same

area the public lands acquired by the blood and treasure of American crizens.

Mr. CLAY followed on the same side with the same views. He disclaimed all political association with Notes American or Know Notlingism, but said be know no measure so well calculated to Ending that party as this bill. Far this act, and you will do that which he hoped never to see, a thoroughly organized Native American party throughout the southern States.

Mr. CASS replied to some objections taken by Mr. Clay to the effect of certain portions of the bill.

Mr. STUART followed, opposing the striking out, and warmly defended the character of natural and citizens estilled in the northwestern States. He defended the provision which allows foreigners the right upon declaring their intention to become citizens, to occupy and callivate a portion of the soil, they recovering no title therefor until they had become citizens.

teld in the northwestern Stales. Ho defended the provision which allows foreigners the right upon declaring their intention to become citizens, to occupy and cultivate a portion of the soil, they recovering no tide therefor stall they had become citizens.

Mr. SEWARD said: Mr. President, some four or five years ago when the Homestead bill was but a shadow thrown over the Homestead bill was but a shadow thrown over the Homestead bill was but a shadow thrown over the Homestead bill was but a shadow thrown over the Homestead bill was but a shadow thrown over the Homestead bill was but a shadow thrown over the Homestead bill was but a shadow introduced by the homestead bill the presented. It has not been my custom here to repeat unaccessarily arguments which I had taken occasion to use in previous instances in support of the same policy. I shall not therefore decas? Increasing the suppose that this great measure, which then had so few himmal that they were membered by the half-dozen, is now about to become the shall vote in favor of this bill in whatever shape it may finally come from the hands of the Committee of the Whole, if it rotains the great leading principle of a Homestead law. I addressing myself for a moment to the proposition which is immediately under consideration, the amendment proposed by the homorable and distinguished Senator from Delawire, Mr. Claytom. That amendment proposes substantially to strike out that provision of the bill which provides that foreigners not naturalized but candidates for naturalization shall participate in this distribution of the public leads, and in lieu of that provision substitute one giving a sum of money equivalent to the value of the lands to native horn mechanics throughout the Union who may not be able to avail themselves, by reason of their habits and circumstances of life, of the benefits which the laid gives generally in the shape of lands. Sir, I think the honorable Senator will excuse me for saying that the laid proposition seens to be merely designed for the ors, the scamen, the navigators, the fishermen, the soldiers, quite as well entitled as the mechanic. There are even farmors who would not leave old farms in the East to take new farms in the West. I dismiss, therefore, what seems to me to be proposed merely as a form, and come to the consideration of the proposition to strike out the provision in favor of foreigners. I look at this in two lights—one as a measure belonging to a general principle, sendiment or policy, that is, the principle of discouraging immigration into this country—that will be its effect. In that respect it is a part, a single measure of a whole system which is commonly known by the name of Native Americansism—that is to say, of establishing a preference for native American citizens over foreigners. I do not know that my honorable and distinguished friend meant by this single proposition to extend his support to the general principle, but there are others here who have advocated it upon that ground. Now, then, it is well enough if we are going into this principle at all to see where it leads. I have in may hand the policy of exclusion of foreigners or aliens as it is elaborated and drawn out late distinct propositions by a journal which represents that class of society who support that principle. I find that there are sisteen articles in this creed. Here they are. One, the repeal of all naturalization laws. Two, none but Native Americans for office. Three, a pure American Common School system. Four, was to the hilt on Romanism. Five, opposition, first and last, to the formation of military companies composed of foreigners. Six, the advocacy of a sound, healthy and safe nationality. Soven, hostility to all papal influences in whatever form and whatever name. Eight, American institutions and American Sentiment. Nine, more stringent and effective emigration laws. Ten, the amplest protection to Protestant interests. Eleven, the doctrines of the revered Washington and his compatriots. Twelve, the sending back of all foreign paupers landed on our

ples. Mr. CHASE-Will the Senator allow me to ask him

where he finds this creed to the Schaler and the second to the finds this creed to the second the second that the second that

nd some of them wrong.

Mr. DIXON.—Does the Senator mean to say that these the principles of the Know-Nothings! I ask merely r information.

Mr. SEWARD.—I know nothing of the Know-Nothings.

Mr. SEV ARD.
[Laughter]
Mr. DIXON.—If the Senator knows nothing of the Know-Nothings it seems to me very strange that he should pretand here to say what the principles of the Know-Nothings are. I should like him to explain if he knows nothing of the Know-Nothings or their principles how does he read here the principles of the Know-Nothings.

[Laughter.]

knows nothing of the Know-Nothings or their principles how does he read here the principles of the Know-Nothings. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD—If my learned and excellent friend, the honorable Senater from Kentucky, had paid attention to what I said, he would have learned, in the first place, that I said nothing of the "Know Nothings." My reason for it is that I always say nothing of that of which I know nothing. [Laughter.] Again the honorable Senator will excuse me from further answering his question, because it is my purpose to say nothing of the Know Nothings, because of the Know Nothings, as I have already stated, I know nothing at all. [Renewed laughter.] I am stating what purports to be the creed which comprehends all the articles of this principle of opposing foreign immigration. I need not discriminate here in favor of these principles, which are national; those which are just and those which are American. I need not point them out and show which the yare. It is sufficient for me to say that in my judgment everything is unAmerican which makes a distinction of whatever kind in this country between the native born American and him whose lot is directed to be cast here by an overruling Providence, and who renounces his allegiance to a foreign land and aways feetly to the country American and him whose lot is directed to be cast hare by an overruling Providence, and who renounces his allegiance to a foreign land and swears fealty to the country which adopts him. But, Sir, without going further in this line of argument, I will state my object in bringing this creed before the Senate. It is to show them simply this, that although it is a very narrow road, it is also a very long one that we are cottering upon, when we begin upon this principle of exclusion of foreigners. I wish to show that this will